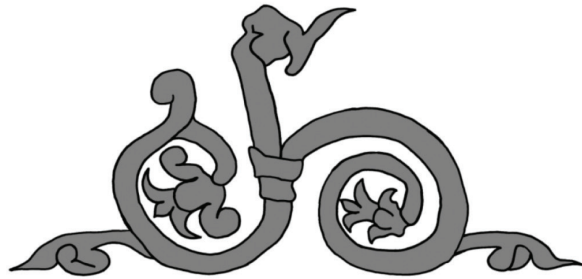


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Layout: Francisc Baja, Florin Mrginean, Victor Sava

ISSN 2392-8786



EDITURA MEGA | www.edituramega.ro

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Contribution to the Repertory of Late Neolithic Settlements on the Territory of Arad County*

Octavian Cristian Rogozea, Alexandru Berzovan, Eugen Pădurean

Abstract: The present study envisages a survey of archaeological materials discovered through older or more recent ground researches in the county of Arad. The authors discuss the discoveries made in Măderat, Odvoș, Căpâlnaș, Chesinț and Bârzava Mureșului. The discovered materials can be attributed to the Late Neolithic, specifically to the Tisa Culture. A significant number of lithic items were also rescued. The present observations complete the known repertory of Neolithic settlements, confirming the hypothesis that the Mureș Valley was an artery for prehistoric human communities.

Keywords: Late Neolithic, Tisa Culture, Mureșului Valley, pottery, lithic material.

Introduction

Works dedicated to the knowledge of manifestations from the Developed or Late Neolithic in the current administrative-territorial unit of Arad are far from sufficient. The majority of studies deal with materials discovered through ground researches or excavations performed during the first half of the twentieth century, thus lacking archaeological contexts. To the current state of research specialists have repertoried ca. 42¹ sites with Neolithic materials. Unfortunately, not all of them can be attributed with certainty to the Neolithic; some sites, especially those attributed to phase III of the Tisa Culture, can equally belong to the Tisapolgár Culture. Furthermore, in the case of many discovery points there are no certain geographic coordinates that would allow for their identification on site and implicitly for their protection. For this reason the present study also deals with previously known sites that we have been identified anew.

We have signaled discoveries in the following settlements: Bârzava, Căpâlnaș, Chesinț, Măderat and Odvoș. From a geographic perspective, with the exception of Măderat, all are located in the Mureș Corridor, between Lipovei Hills and Zarandului Mountains.

Bârzava Mureșului (municipality)

The archaeological materials from this spot have been discovered by a local inhabitant while he was excavating a pit in his garden in the autumn of 2012. He offered the items to E. Pădurean and A. Berzovan who have subsequently checked the pit and have rescued several other fragments. No structures could be identified in this excavation.

As for its location (Fig. 1) the spot is placed on a terrace from the south-east of Dealului Poc, 210 m NWW from the Greek-Catholic church in Bârzava Mureșului, 5.3 km north-east from the Greek-Catholic Church in Belotinț, ca. 20 m north of DN6, on the spot with the following geographic coordinates: 46° 6'22.47"N, 21°59'25.14"E (GPS) and X-267514.32935, Y-516238.00682 according to the Stereo 70 format. As for the closest water source, the settlement is located 2.2 km north of River Mureș and 100 m west of Creek Bârzava.

The pottery materials from this spot are very fragmented. The character of the discovery and the small area excavated by the owner of the plot (ca. 1.5 × 1 × 1 m) have not allowed for the collection of a consistent number of artifacts.

* English translation: Ana M. Gruia.

¹ RAJ Arad 1999, *passim*.



Fig. 1. Bârzava. Topographic map 1:25 000, image Google Earth and altimetric profile.

The pottery is especially of the coarsouth-east ware type and less of the south-eastmi-fine and fine ware kind. Coarsouth-east pottery, usually finished through oxidation firing and tempered with large-grain sand, only displays decorative-functional elements, *i.e.* perforated conical handles (Pl. 3/5). Fine pottery is equally poorly decorated; like in the casouth-east of coarsouth-east pottery, fine ware fragments only feature elements created through the plastic modeling of the fabric (perforated conical handles) (Pl. 3/1). As for the ceramic technology employed, for this ware type potters preferred fine-grain sand and reduction firing. Today the surface of the fragments south-eastems burnished, but one cannot exclude the possibility that they were initially polished. The pot shapes that could be determined are dishes with slightly flared rim (Pl. 3/2) and dishes with straight rim (Pl. 3/3). The discovered artifacts can be attributed to the Tisa Culture.

Căpâlnaș (municipality of Birchiș)

The Neolithic south-eastttlement in Căpâlnaș (Fig. 2) is located 8 km SOUTH-EASTE from the Orthodox Church in Căpâlnaș, 2.91 km SWW from the Orthodox Church in Căprioara and 11.9 km NNE from the Orthodox Church in Temerești, on the spot with the following geographic coordinates: 45°58'14.32"N, 22°14'39.23"E (GPS) / X-286612.40200, Y-500463.47836 (Stereo 70). A possible water source is the temporary creek that sometimes runs 100 m north of the site. The south-eastttlement was discovered by A. Berzovan and E. Pădurean during field resouth-eastarches performed in the spring of 2011.

The small number of collected pottery fragments can be explained by the state of the terrain, covered with vegetation at the time, as the area was usouth-eastd as pasture. The pottery materials are of the coarsouth-east ware type, tempered with large-grain sand and in most casouth-easts fired in oxidizing atmosphere. In the casouth-east of fragments attributed to the fine ware kind, the temper material employed in the fabric is fine sand. The surface of fine ware pottery fragments is burnished, but they might have been polished as well. Reduction firing is most often encountered among items of this type, but there are also fragments that had gone through oxidation firing. The decoration is poor: one notes decorations created through plastic modeling such as circular knobs with an alveolus in the center (Pl. 3/6), notched oval knobs applied horizontally on the pot wall (Pl. 3/7) or simple knobs (Pl. 3/8) and notched rims (Pl. 3/9). From the lot of pot shapes one could identify tronconic dishes with wide mouth (Pl. 3/8–9) and a cooking pot with tall body, narrow mouth and flared rim (Pl. 3/10). The small number of items renders their cultural attribution problematic.

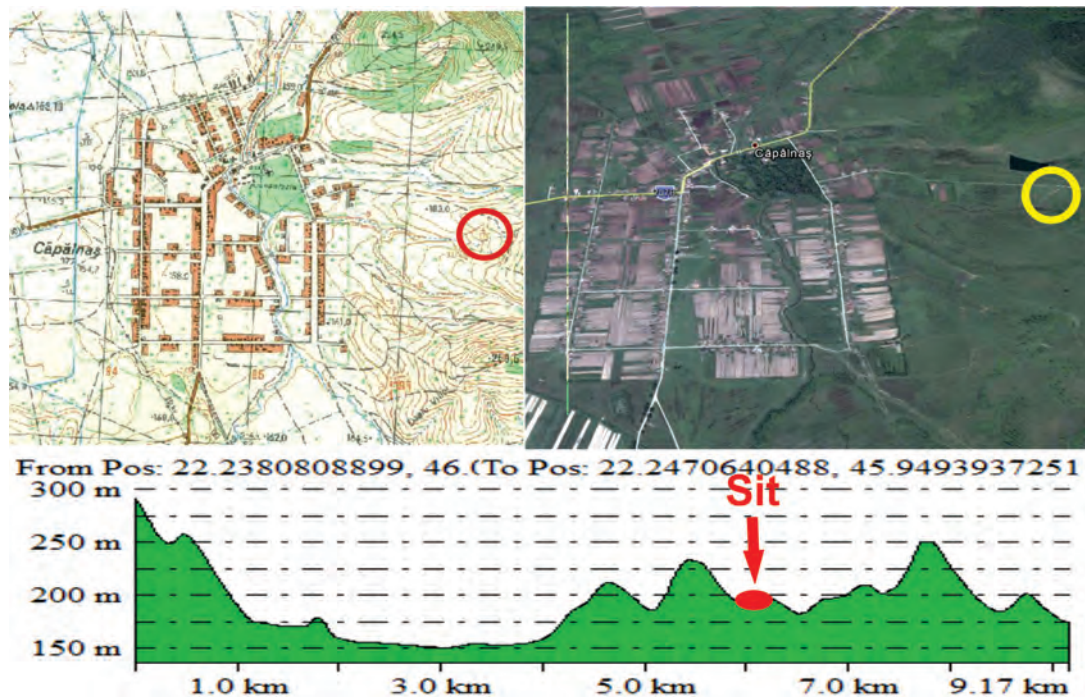


Fig. 2. Căpâlnaș. Topographic map 1:25 000, image Google Earth and altimetric profile.

Chesinț (municipality of Zăbrani)

In 1973 E. Pădurean discovered the Neolithic site from Chesinț “Ocop”. Subsouth-eastquent field resouth-eastarches were performed by a team led by L. Măruia in 2009–2011. The cultural and implicitly the chronological identification of the materials found on this spot vary from one author to another. The author of the discovery at that time attributed the materials to Banatului Culture². Subsouth-eastquently, in a synthesis work dedicated to the Neolithic in Banat, G. Lazarovici has corrected and refined the dating of the materials from this spot, attributing them to the Tisa Culture³. He presouth-eastrvd the identification of the materials in question in another synthesis work dealing with the architecture of the Neolithic and of the Copper Age⁴. F. Drașovean has also attributed the material from this spot to the Tisa Culture⁵. On the other hand, in south-eastveral repertories published more recently the materials are attributed to the Vinča-Turdaș Culture⁶ or to the Vinča Culture⁷.

The south-eastttlement is located on a terrace that enters Grădiștei Valley (Fig. 3) forming a well profiled promontory (Pl. 1/2), at a distance of 3.5 km south-west from the Orthodox Church in Chesinț, 4.28 km east from the Catholic Church in Alioș, 6.12 km north-east from the Orthodox Church in Charlottenburg and 2.85 km south of the Neudorf-Alioș road (DJ 691). Its geographic coordinates are 46° 1'53.00", N 21°32'34.00"E (GPS) / X-232575.24554, Y-509330.05859 (Stereo 70). The closouth-eastst water source, with the easiest access, consists of the two nameless creeks that form Grădiștii Valley (the site is located right where the two creeks merge).

During field resouth-eastarches O. Rogozea has collected pottery fragments and an impressive lot of polished lithic items (Pl. 10/7–9; Pl. 11/1–8) and chipped lithic items (Pl. 10/3–6), but also cores (Pl. 10/1–2). The pottery fragments can be divided according to their morphological characteristics into three distinct groups: coarsouth-east ware (generally with reduction firing, large-grain sand as temper material, burnished surfaces, brick-red or orange in color or in various hues of thesouth-east colors); south-eastmi-fine ware (tempered with fine sand, mainly with reduction firing, burnished or

² Pădurean 1985, 32.

³ Lazarovici 1979, 157, 159, 190.

⁴ Lazarovici, Lazarovici 2006, 596.

⁵ Drașovean *et al.* 1996, 34.

⁶ RAJ Arad 1999, 50.

⁷ Luca 2006, 70; Măruia 2011, 804.

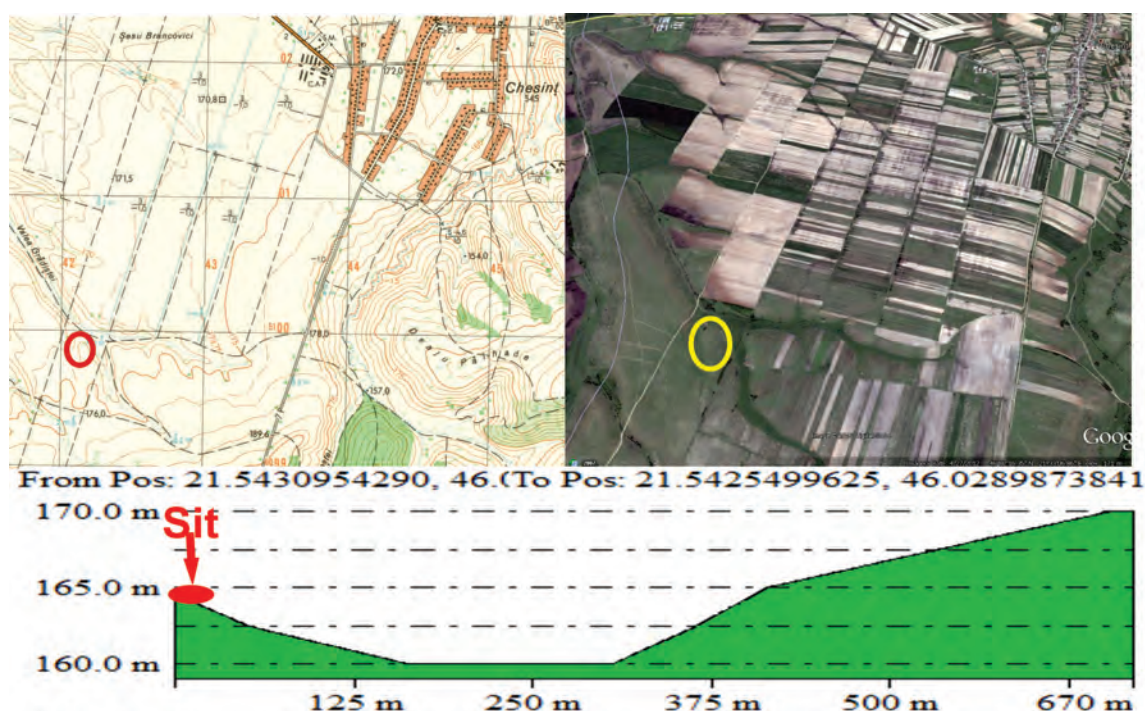


Fig. 3. Chesinț. Topographic map 1:25 000, image Google Earth and altimetric profile.

carelessly polished surfaces, in various colors that reflect the firing atmosphere); fine ware (tempered with fine sand, most often fired in reduction atmosphere, with the surfaces carefully polished, in a palette of colors that include tones of black and gray). The decorations encountered on the pottery are made through incision or fabric modeling. Through the technique of incision the potters have created motifs consisting of broken lines (Pl. 4/1, 3–5). In some cases the two techniques are associated, like in the case of the fragment decorated with broken lines and notched rim (Pl. 4/2). Decorative/functional elements are by far the most numerous: simple south-eastern hemispherical knobs (Pl. 4/7), double south-eastern hemispherical knobs (Pl. 4/8), oval handles placed horizontally on the pot wall (Pl. 4/9), circular handles placed vertically (Pl. 5/2–3) or horizontally on the pot wall (Pl. 5/1), perforated conical handles (Pl. 5/6) or handles that are circular in section, with the upper part slightly heightened (Pl. 5/5).

The often encountered pot shapes are simple tronconic dishes with the wall at various angles (Pl. 5/7–11). One also encounters, though more rarely, fragments of cups / footed pots (Pl. 5/12), bowls with pointy rim (Pl. 6/1), smoker-lids (Pl. 6/2) or pots with discharge spout (Pl. 6/3).

Măderat (city of Pâncota)

Data in specialized literature on the Neolithic discoveries made in Măderat are very confusing. The archaeological repertory of the county of Arad mentions a Neolithic south-east settlement inside the borders of the municipality. The repertory makes reference to a study published in the beginning of the twentieth century⁸ and specifies that the south-east settlement, located on the bank of the homonym creek, represents a 2.5 m stratigraphy resulted from the excavations performed in 1906–1907 by amateur doctor Visconti and that the discoveries were attributed to the Early Bronze Age⁹.

M. Roska also mentions in his repertory of site in Măderat, with the materials found there also attributed to the Bronze Age¹⁰. Another Bronze Age site where a bronze deposit was presumably found is mentioned by F. Dudaş on the spot of “La Hodaie”¹¹.

⁸ RAJ Arad 1999, 81.

⁹ Marton 1912, 179–180.

¹⁰ Roska 1941, 140.

¹¹ Dudaş 1970, 356.

Data in the repertory of Arad and in Roska's repertory are the result of an unhappy toponymical confusion between the Măderat in Arad (Magyarád in Hungarian) and Malinovec in Slovakia (municipality of Santovka, Levice District, in the region of Nitra), also called Magyarád before 1918. Indeed, J. Visouth-eastgrádi performed excavations in the Slovak south-eastttlement¹² on the basis of which the Madarovce Culture was defined (Hevmagyarád in Hungarian historiography), specific to the Early Bronze in Slovakia¹³.

The other bronze items that ended up in the collection of the National Hungarian Musouth-eastum in Budapest were also discovered in Malinovec. The site thus has no connection to the Măderat in Arad where no Bronze Age discoveries have been made, at least not until now.

The only historiographic pieces of information regarding the Măderat from Arad County are to be found in S. Dumitraşcu's study that mentions a Neolithic south-eastttlement from stage II of the Tisa Culture in the borders of the south-eastttlement of Măderat¹⁴ and the toponym "La Hodaie" mentioned by F. Dudaş¹⁵.

The site has been re-identified¹⁶ through south-eastveral field walks performed between 2010 and 2015 by A. Berzovan, E. Pădurean and O. Rogozea. It is located ca. 1.38 km south-east from the Orthodox Church in Măderat, 2.75 km north-west from the Orthodox Church in Agrişul Mare, 6.25 km south-west from the Ortodox Church in Târnova and 350 m south of the Măderat-Agrişul Mare road (DC88), on a small plateau at the feet of Moldovenilor Hill (Pl. 2/1; Fig. 4), on the spot with the following coordinates: 46°17'21.45"N 21°43'31.60"E (GPS) / X-247887.16715 Y- 537379.38871 (Stereo 70). In relation to available water sources, the site is located right on the western bank of Agrişului Valley.

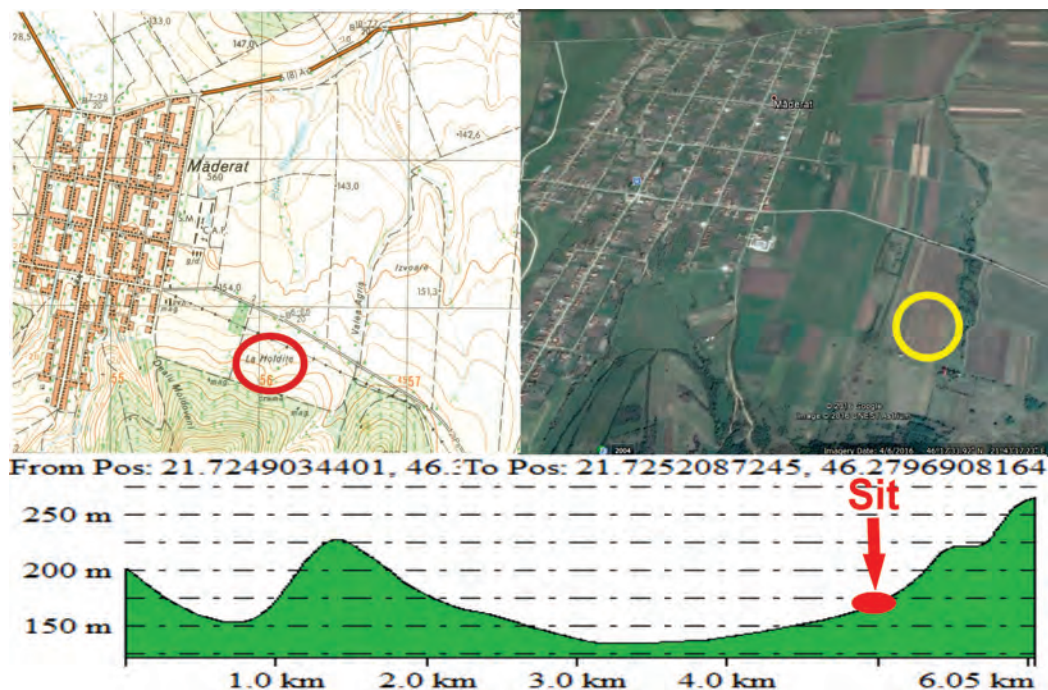


Fig. 4. Măderat. Topographic map 1:25 000, image Google Earth and altimetric profile.

The coarsouth-east pottery collected from ground level presouth-eastrves the same characteristics as the pottery from the sites mentioned above, *i.e.* fabric tempered with large-grain sand, predominantly with oxidation firing and burnished surfaces. Fine and south-eastmi-fine ware fragments are

¹² Visouth-eastgrádi 1911, 30–39.

¹³ Skvarna *et al.* 2002, 12.

¹⁴ Dumitraşcu *et al.* 1970, 164, footnote 5.

¹⁵ Though on the 1975 topographic map the toponym is "La Holdite".

¹⁶ History teacher I. Ardelean (Măderat) was aware of the site; he also rescued a lot of materials for the collection of the local school. We hereby thank him for kindly allowing us to study the south-east items and for his entire support in our field resouth-eastarches.

rarer and have south-east morphologic characteristics. For both groups potters preferred fine sand as fabric temper material and reduction firing; at first glance, the only difference resides in the finish of the surfaces. Decorations rarely feature on the south-eastern fragments and those on the east that do are obtained through incisions in the soft fabric in order to create a motif consisting of V-shaped lines (Pl. 6/4) or through plastic modeling of alveoli on certain knob-handles (Pl. 6/6–7). From the category of functional elements of handles or knobs one encounters south-eastern circular handles placed vertically on the pot wall (Pl. 6/5), south-eastern circular handles placed horizontally on the pot wall (Pl. 7/2) and flattened knob-handles placed horizontally on the pot wall (Pl. 7/2). The fragmentary state of the pottery has unfortunately not allowed for the reconstruction of pot shapes. On the basis of certain pot bases (Pl. 7/3–4) we presume, with due caution, the presence of some dishes.

Coarse south-east clay fabric was also employed in the making of two loom weights for vertical looms. The first is tempered with large-grain sand, shows traces of oxidation firing, weighs 415 g, and displays a trace of wearing (?) placed vertically under the perforation (Pl. 7/5). The south-eastern clay weight is fragmentarily south-eastern. From the perspective of the fabric employed, they are similar, except for the temper material that in the south-eastern case seems to have consisted of some organic material, most probably chaff. The current weight of the south-eastern item is 246 g. It is worth mentioning the fact that the south-eastern item has two perforations in the upper part (Pl. 7/6). The same spot has revealed numerous entire or fragmentary stone axes (Pl. 8/9; Pl. 12/1–9), but also a punch (Pl. 11/9), a small chisel (Pl. 8/8) and a beautiful tanged arrow head (Pl. 9/1).

Odvoș (municipality of Conop)

The archaeological spot was identified during field researches performed in November 2015 by O. Rogoza and A. Berzovan, on the basis of older information received from E. Pădurean and a local amateur¹⁷. The site (Fig. 5; Pl. 2/2) is located on a small natural levee 421 m south of the Arad-Deva railroad, 3.88 km SWW from the Orthodox Church in Conop, 4.25 km NNW from the Orthodox

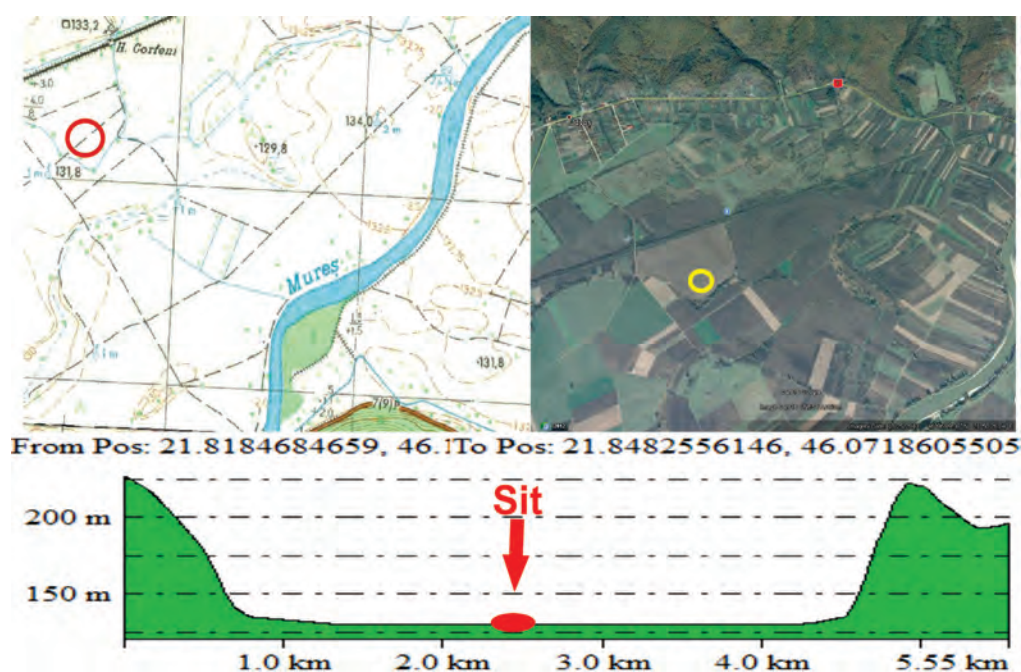


Fig. 5. Odvoș. Topographic map 1:25 000, image Google Earth and altimetric profile.

¹⁷ Besides the Neolithic materials, the spot has also revealed Hallstatt-type fragments (grooved dishes with inverted mouth) but also items dated to the south-eastern fourth centuries A.D. (typical grey pottery, wheel-thrown, associated with hand-modeled pottery, brick-red brown, with sand in the fabric, of Dacian tradition).

Church in Chelmac and 460 m south of the Arad-Deva railroad, on the spot with the geographic coordinates 46°5'44.52"N, 21°49'57.35"E (GPS), X-255281.50289 Y-515540.29975 (Stereo 70). As for the south-east water source, the site is located 1.93 km away from the current course of the River Mureș, but it is south-eastern that during Prehistory it was 80–100 m north from a water diversion branch of this river. This branch is currently very visible and still has water in some places.

The archaeological material collected from the site at ground level is not very numerous. The coarse pottery found there shows indications of reduction firing and is tempered with large-grain sand. The surface of the south-east fragments is only burnished. The only identified decoration consists of a girdle with vertical notches (Pl. 8/1). The few pottery fragments modeled out of fine fabric are tempered with fine sand and have the surface well burnished. The preservation state of the fragments does not allow one to decide if they were also polished. The types of pots encountered are dishes with slightly flared rim (Pl. 8/3), in-turned (Pl. 8/7), straight (Pl. 8/4) or "fish trays" (Pl. 8/6). From the repertory of handles one encounters the south-east circular variant, round in section, vertically placed on the pot wall (Pl. 8/2). Except for the pottery, the site has also revealed two small chisels (Pl. 9/3–4) and an item discarded during processing (Pl. 9/2). The reduced size of the lot of rescued Neolithic material renders its cultural determination difficult.

Conclusions

The analysis of the spatial distribution of the sites under discussion (Pl. 1/1) confirms the hypothesis formulated in the end of the 1970s by N. Vlăsa and G. Lazarovici¹⁸ and subsequently adopted by other authors¹⁹, according to which Mureșului Valley functioned as an actual artery. As for the location of the sites, one notes a preference for high terraces; the only exception is the settlement in Odvoș "Halta Corfeni" where the materials were found on a small natural levee flattened by agricultural works. The few materials found there as compared to the other sites make us suggest that a seasonal settlement functioned on the spot.

The numerous chipped and polished lithic tools allow us to suspect the existence of individuals specialized in their processing. The discarded item resulted from the perforation of an axe discovered in the settlement from Chesinț "Ocob/36" (Pl. 11/7) besides numerous cores, blades, flakes, finished axes or axes in the course of processing can be an argument for this. The presence of an individual specialized in stone processing can also be presumed in the settlement from Odvoș-1/"Halta Corfeni", as indicated by the abandoned item with a beginning of perforation (Pl. 9/2).

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¹⁸ Vlăsa 1976, 14.

¹⁹ Luca 1985, 285; Drașovean 1996, 277.

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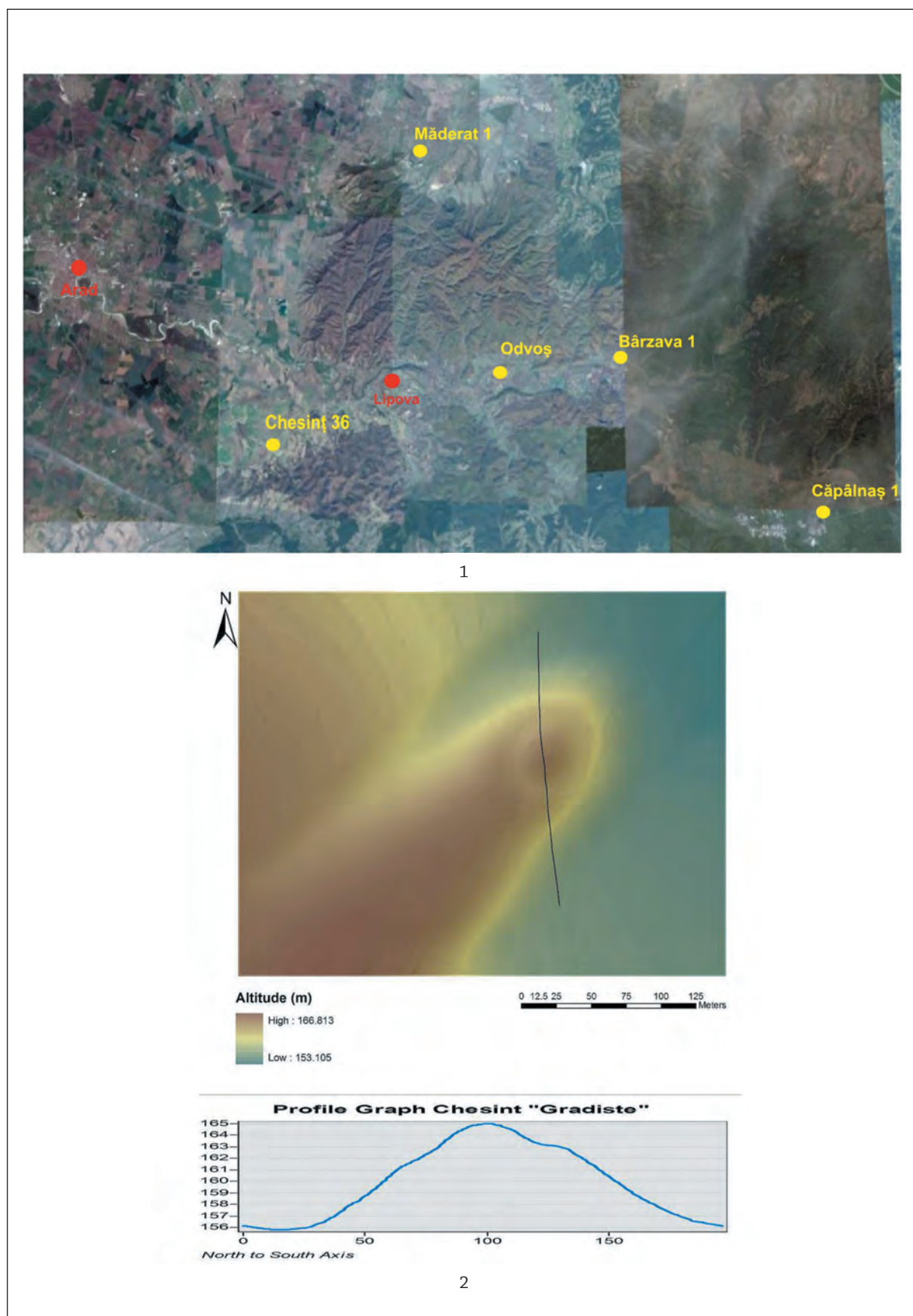


Plate 1. 1. Distribution of Neolithic sites identified or re-identified; 2. 3D ground plan of the site in Chesinț "36/Ocob" (taken from Măruia 2011).



Plate 2. 1. The site in Măderat "1/La Hodaie" south-easten from the Măderat-Agrișu Mare road (DC88) southwards, towards Milcoveni Hill; 2. The site of Odvoș "1" south-easten from the Corfeni train stop.

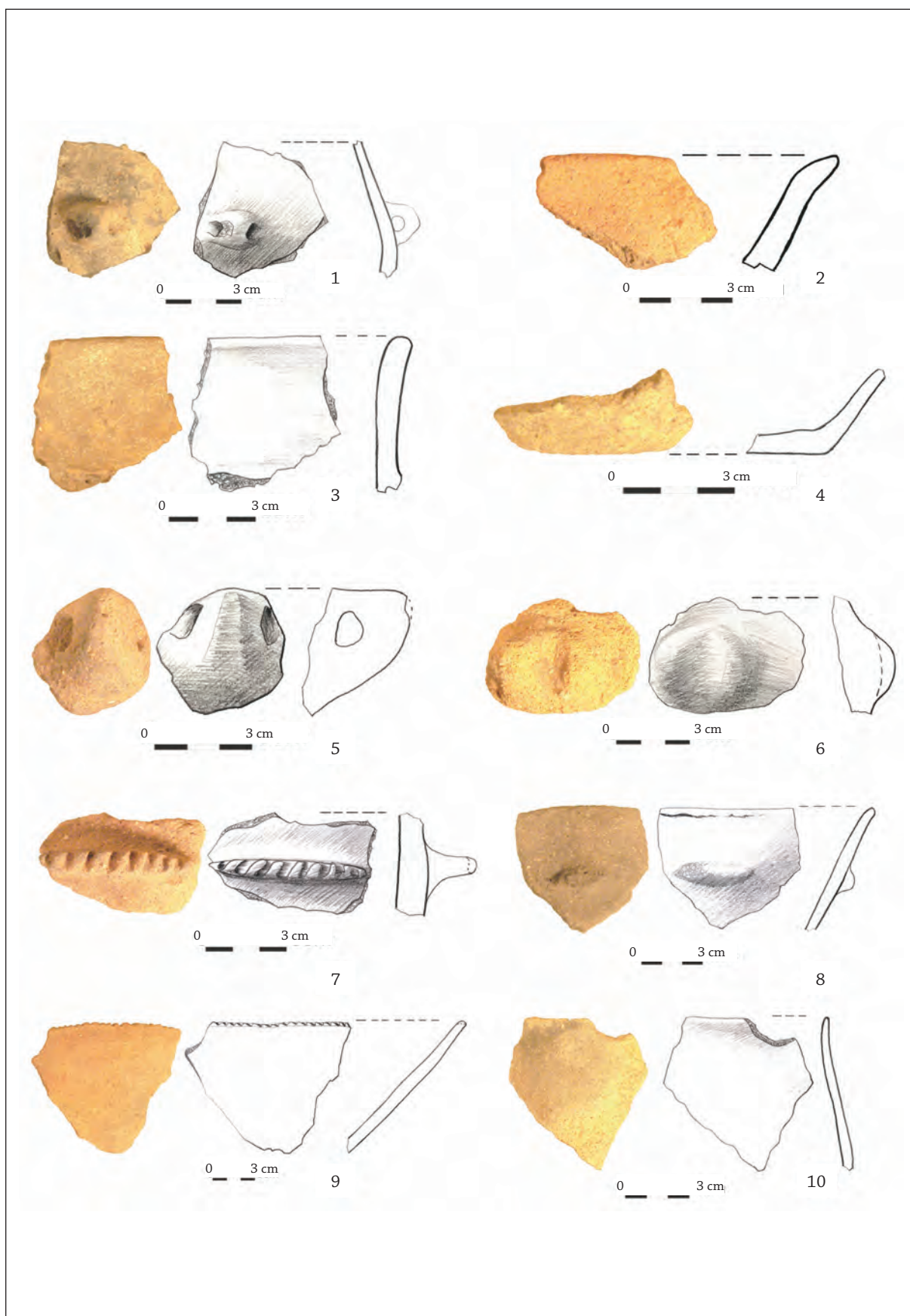


Plate 3. 1–5. Pottery from Bârzava Mureșului; 6–11. Pottery from Căpâlnaș.

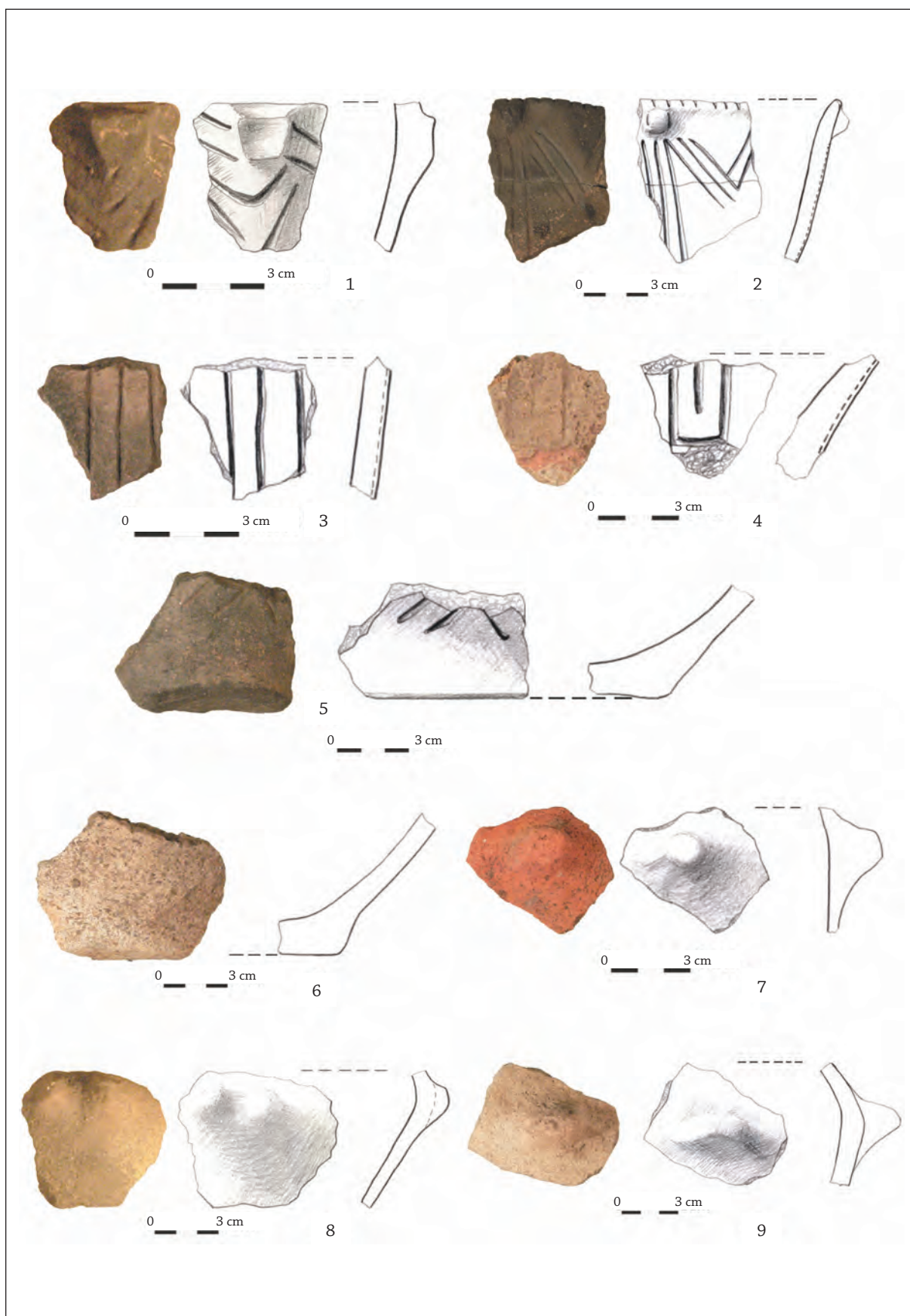


Plate 4. 1–9. Pottery from Chesinț “36/Ocob”.

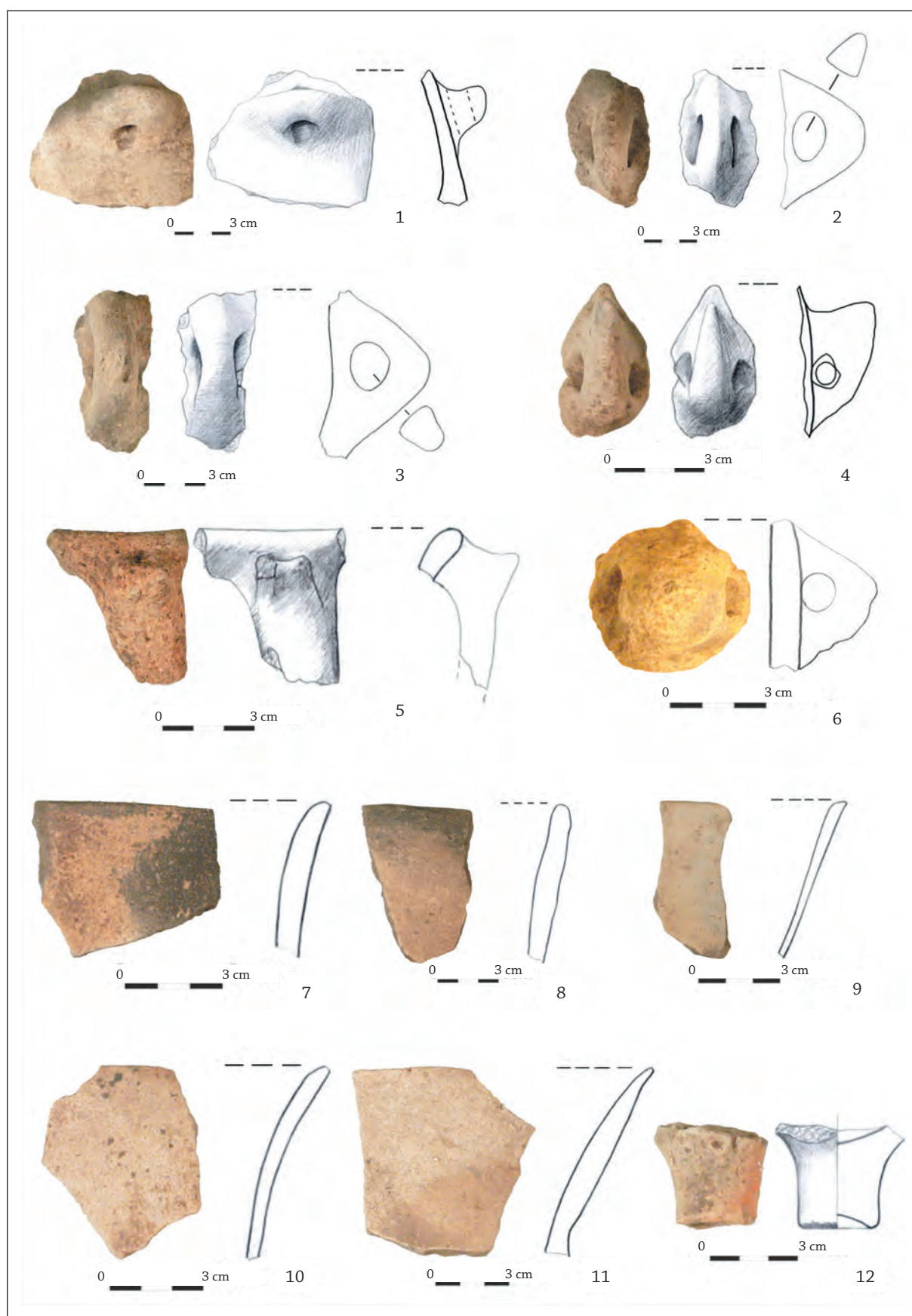


Plate 5. 1–9. Pottery from Chesinț "36/Ocob".

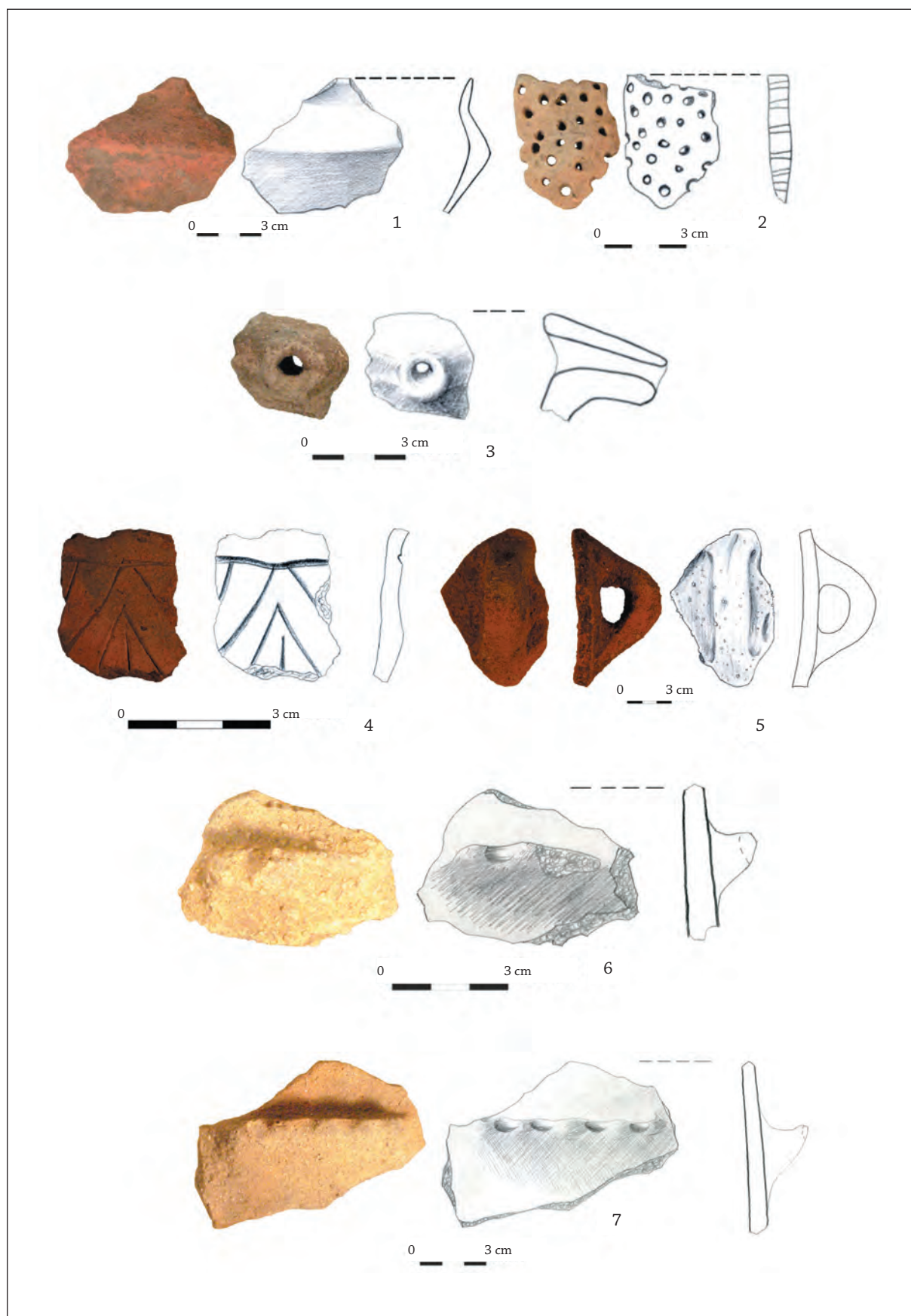


Plate 6. 1–3. Pottery from Chesinț “36/Ocob”; 4–7. Pottery from Măderat “1/La Hodaie” (materials from the collection of the General School in Măderat).

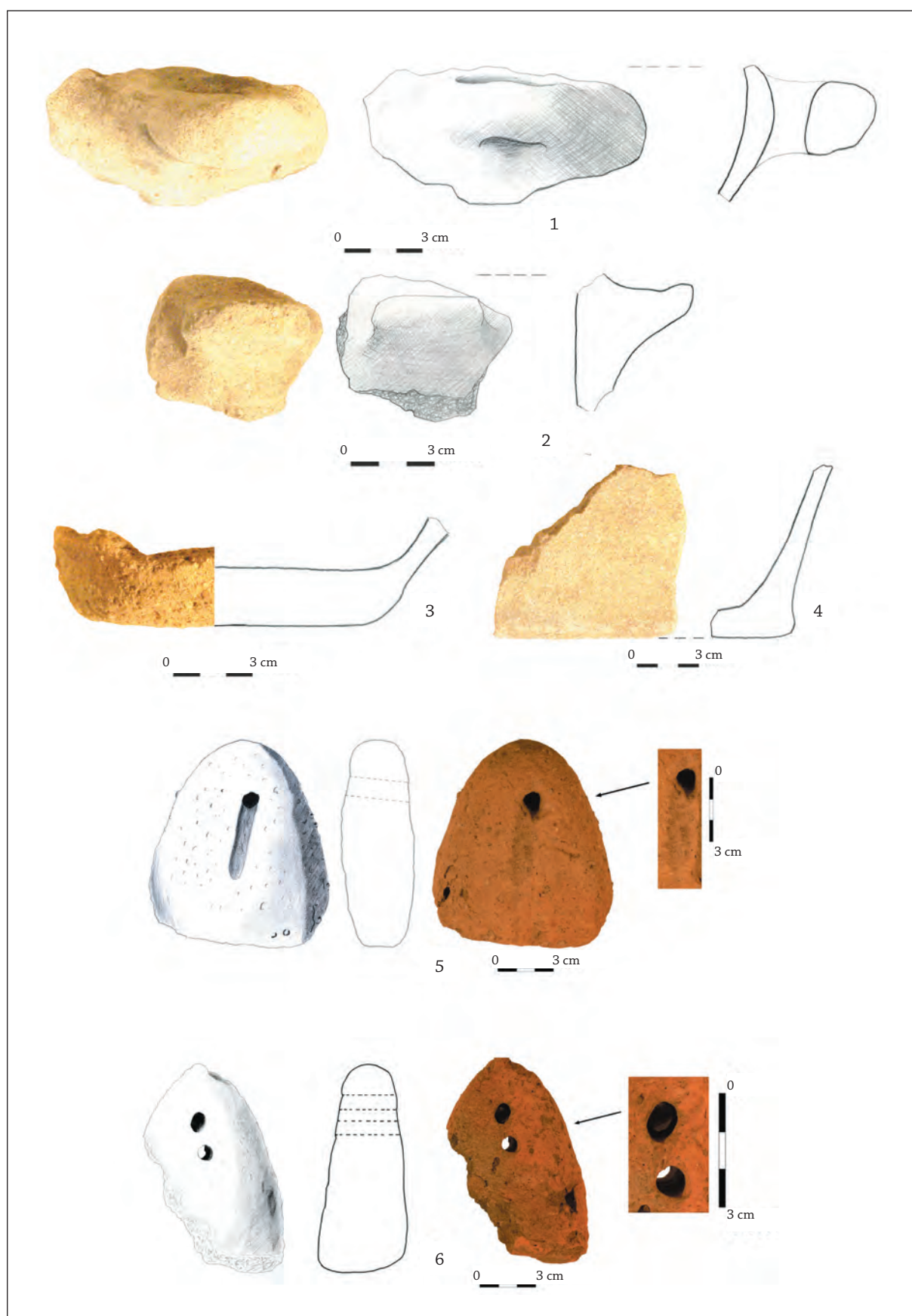


Plate 7. 1–4. Pottery from Măderat “1/La Hodaie”; 5–6. Weights for vertical looms from Măderat “1/La Hodaie” (collection of the General School in Măderat).

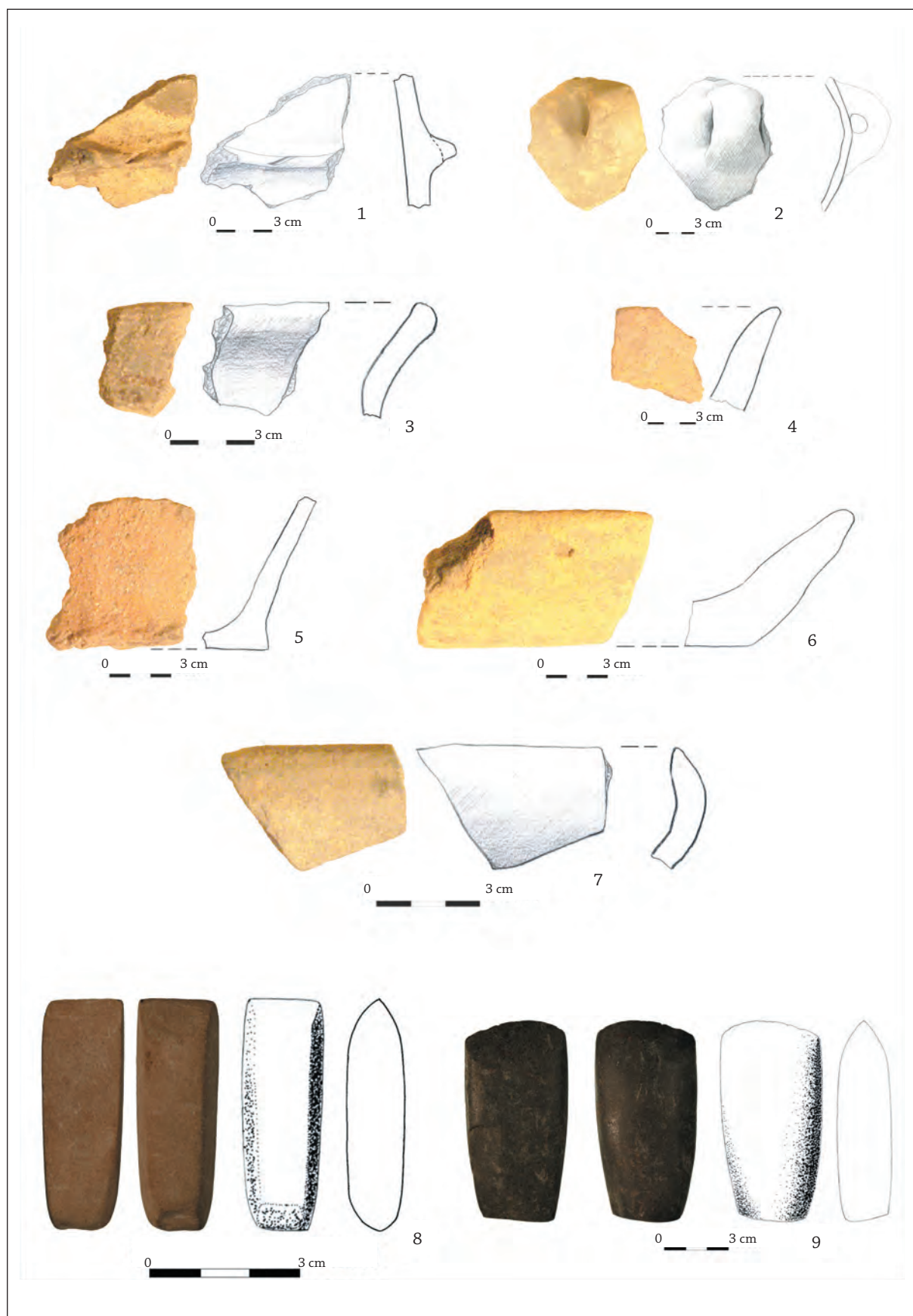


Plate 8. 1-7. Pottery from Odvoș 1; 8-9. Polished lithic items from Măderat "1/La Hodaie" (collection of the General School in Măderat).

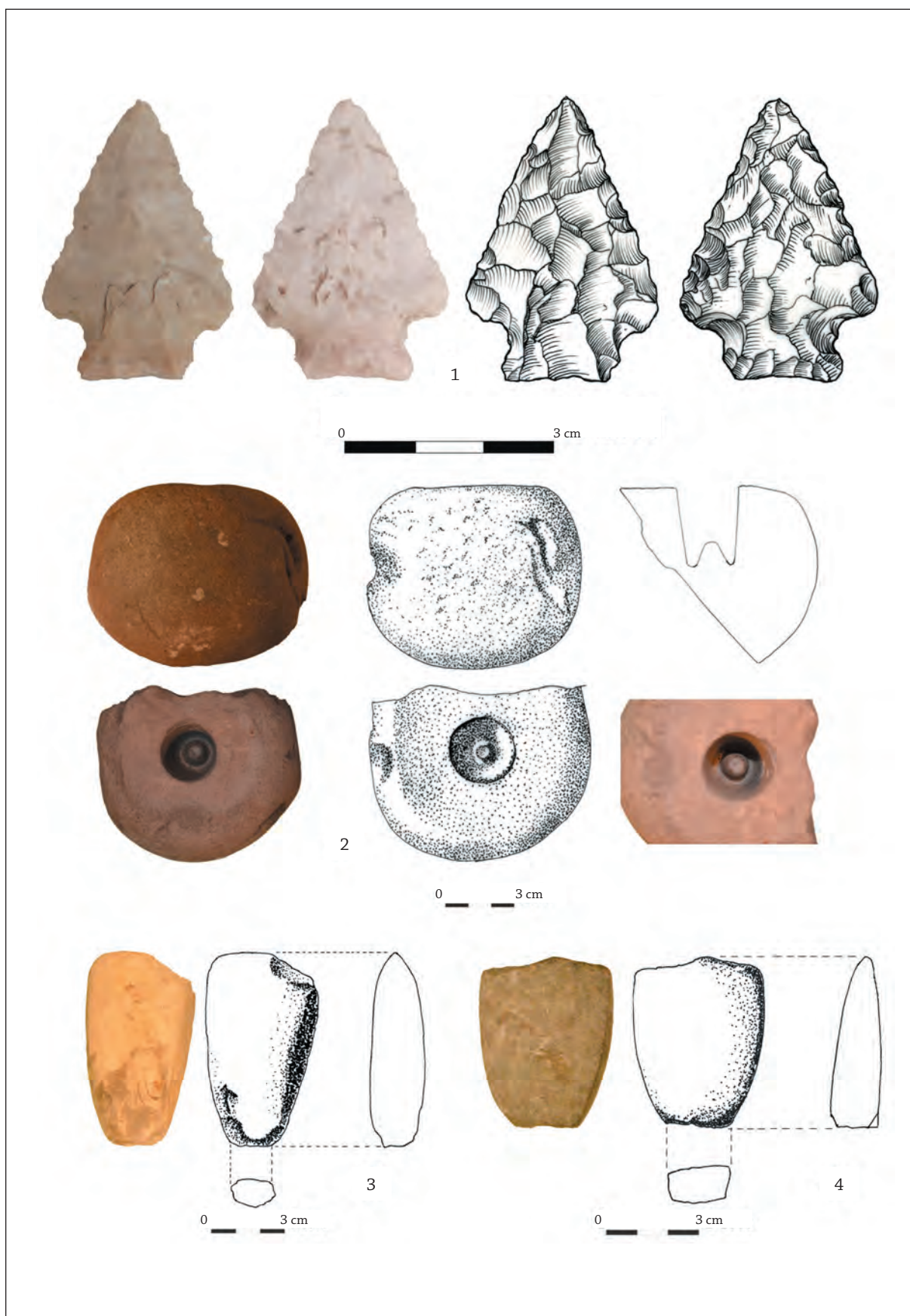


Plate 9. 1. Arrow head from Măderat "1/La Hodaie" (collection of the General School in Măderat); 2-4. Polished lithic item from Odvoș "1/HaltaCorfeni".

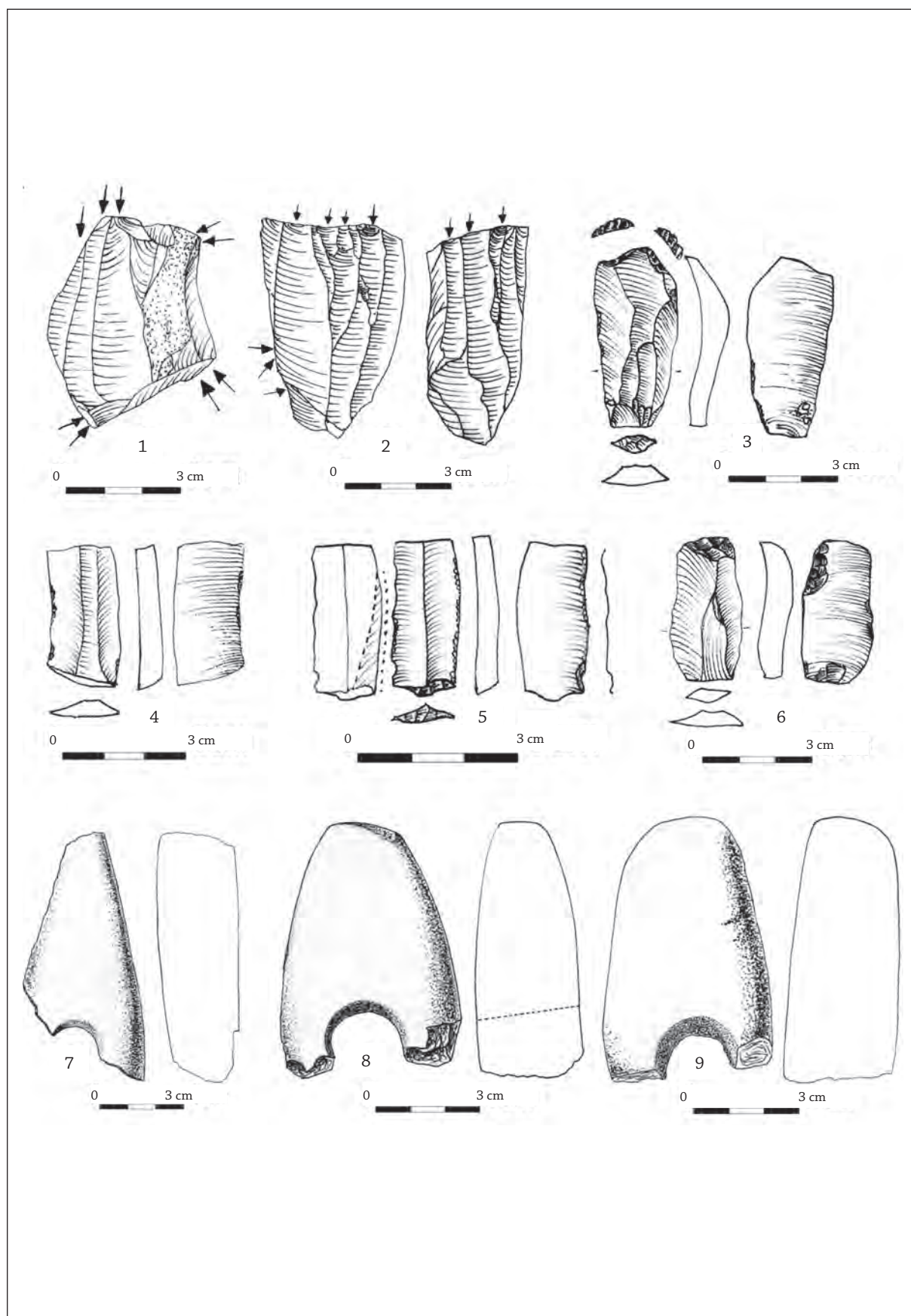


Plate 10. 1-6. Chipped lithic item from Chesinț "36/Ocob"; 7-9. Perforated axes from Chesinț "36/Ocob".

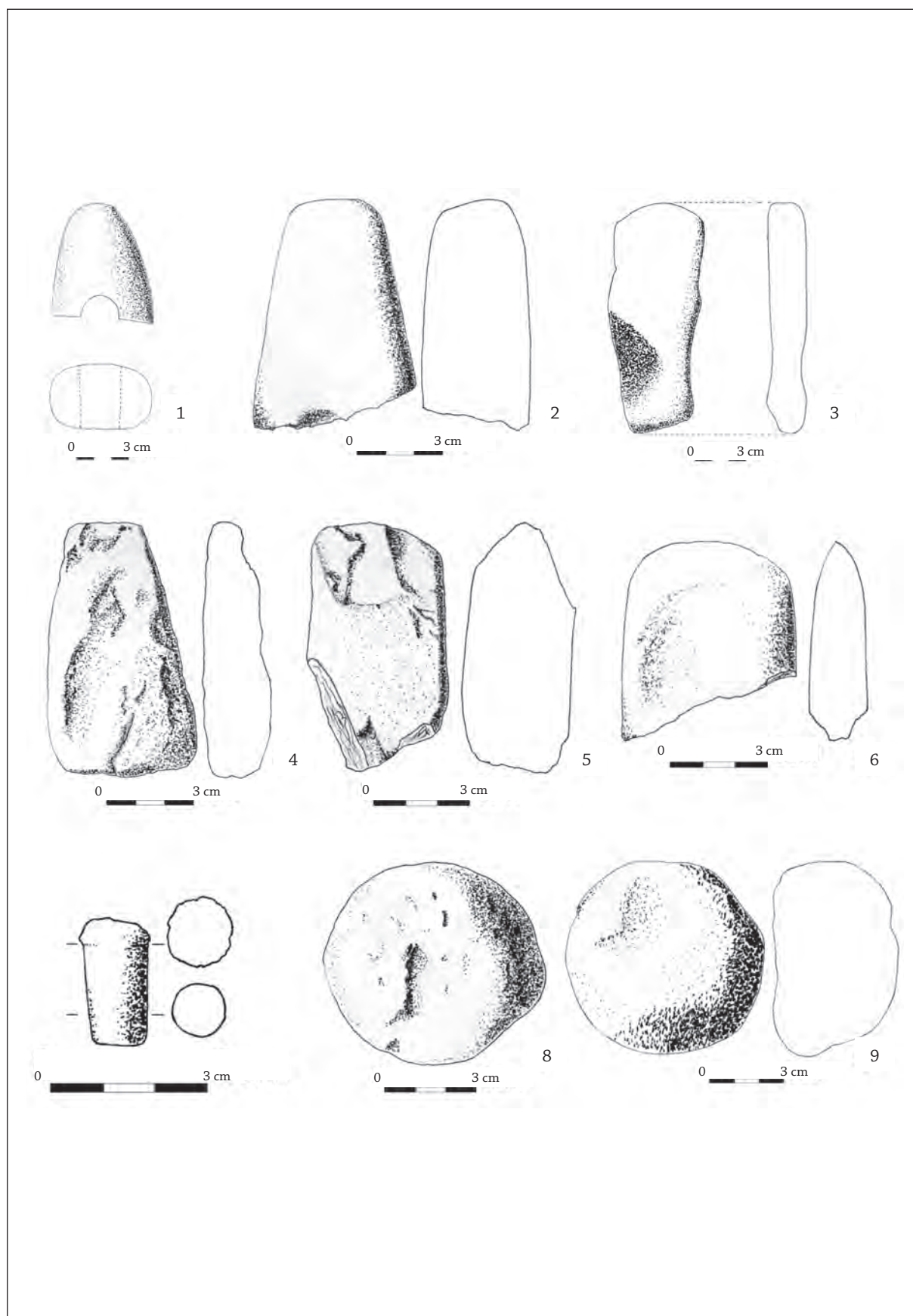


Plate 11. 1–2. Perforated axes from Chesinț "36/Ocob"; 3–6. Perforated axes from Chesinț "36/Ocob"; 7. Discarded material from the perforation of axes, found in Chesinț "36/Ocob"; 8. Punch/crusher from Chesinț "36/Ocob"; 9. Punch/crusher from Măderat "1/La Hodaie".

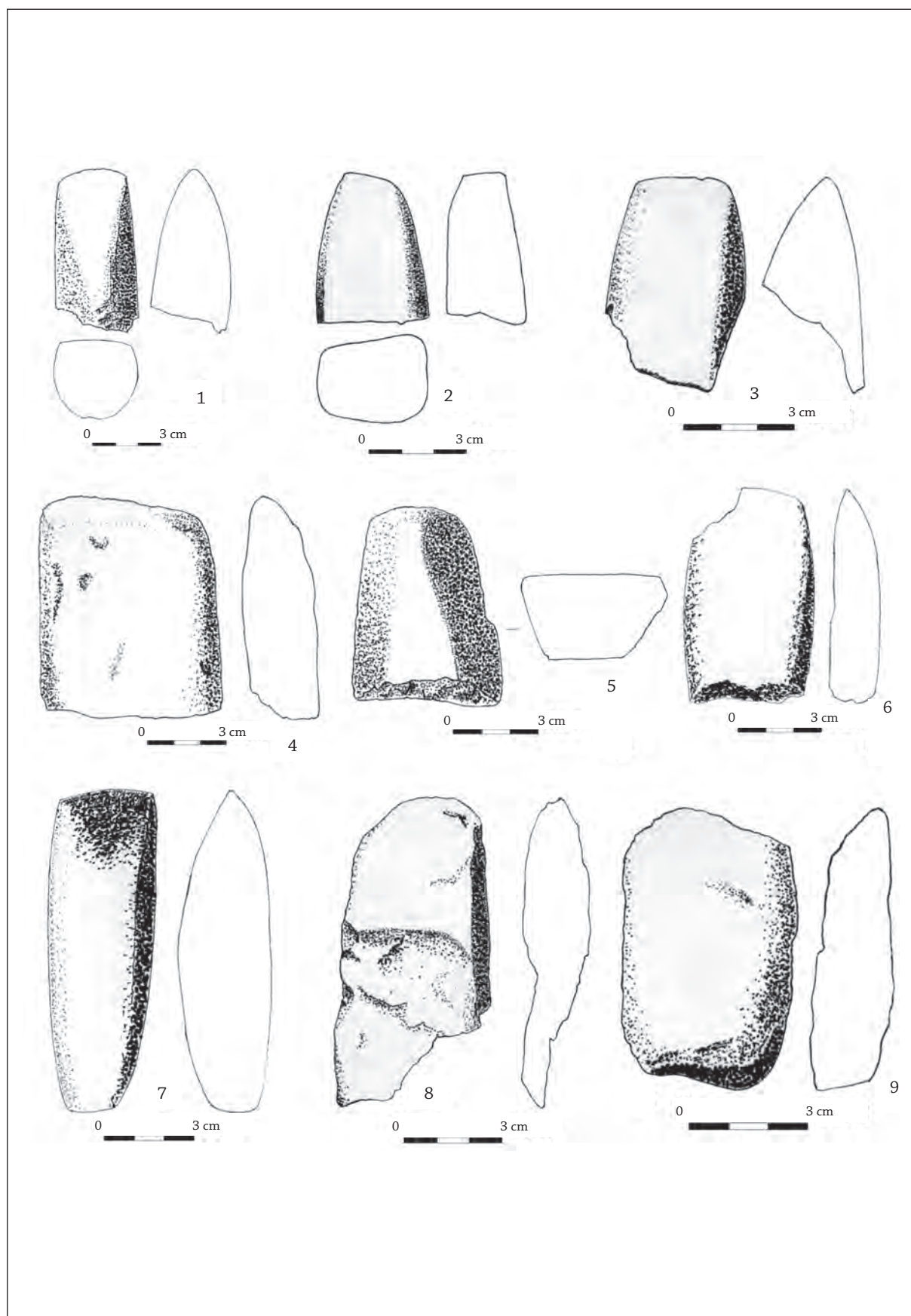


Plate 12. 1-9. Polished lithic item from Măderat "1/La Hodaie".

Abbreviations

Acta Ant et Arch Suppl	Acta Antiqua et Archaeologica Supplementum. Szeged.
AAC	Acta Archaeologica Carpathica. Krakow.
ACMIT	Anuarul Comisiunii monumentelor istorice. Secția pentru Transilvania. Cluj.
ActaArchHung	Acta Archaeologica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae. Budapest.
AEM	Archäologische Epigraphische Mitteilungen aus Österreich-Ungarn.
AIIA Cluj	Anuarul Institutului de Istorie și Arheologie. Cluj.
AMP	Acta Musei Porolissensis. Zalău.
ATF	Acta Terrae Fogarasiensis. Făgăraș.
ATS	Acta Terrae Septemcastrenses. Sibiu.
Agria	Agria. Annales Musei Agriensis. Az egri Dobó István Vármúzeum évkönyve. Eger.
AnB S.N.	Analele Banatului. Timișoara.
ArchÉrt	Archaeologiai Értesítő. A Magyar Régészeti és Művészettörténeti Társulat tudományos folyóirata. Budapest.
ArchJug	Archaeologia Iugoslavica
Arh. Pregled	Arheološki Pregled. Arheološko Društvo Jugoslavije. Beograd.
AM	Arheologia Moldovei. Iași.
AMN	Acta Musei Napocensis. Cluj-Napoca.
ArchRozhl	Archeologické Rozhledy. Praga.
ASMB	Arheologia Satului Medieval din Banat. Reșița 1996.
BAM	Brvkenthal Acta Mvsei. Sibiu.
BAR Int. Ser.	British Archaeological Reports. International Series. Oxford.
BCMI	Buletinul Comisiunii Monumentelor Istorice.
BerRGK	Bericht der RömischGermanischen Kommission, Frankfurt a. Main.
BHAB	Bibliotheca Historica et Archaeologica Banatica. Timișoara.
BMB. SH	Biblioteca Muzeului Bistrița. Seria Historica. Bistrița Năsăud.
BMÉ	Bihari Múzeum Évkönyve
BMI	Buletinul Monumentelor Istorice, București.
BMN	Bibliotheca Musei Napocensis. Cluj-Napoca.
BMMK	A Békés Megyei Múzeumok Közleményei. Békéscsaba.
BMMN	Buletinul Muzeului Militar Național, București.
BThr	Bibliotheca Thracologica. Institutul Român de Tracologie, București.
CAH	Communicationes Archaeologicae Hungariae. Budapest.
Carpica	Carpica. Muzeul Județean de Istorie și Arheologie Bacău. Bacău.
CAMNI	Cercetări Arheologice. Muzeul de Istorie al R. S. România/Muzeul Național de Istorie. București.
CCA	<i>Cronica cercetărilor arheologice (din România)</i> , 1983–1992 <i>sqq.</i> (și în variantă electronică pe http://www.cimec.ro/scripts/arh/cronica/cercetariarh.asp).
CRSCRCR	Coins from Roman sites and collections of Roman coins from Romania. Cluj-Napoca.
Dacia N.S.	Dacia. Revue d'archéologie et d'histoire ancienne. Nouvelle serie. București.
Danubius	Danubius – Revista Muzeului de Istorie Galați. Galați.
DDME	A Debreceni Déri Múzeum Évkönyve. Debrecen.
DolgCluj	Dolgozatok az Erdélyi Nemzeti Érem- és Régiségtárából, Klotzsvár (Cluj).
DolgSzeg	Dolgozatok. Arbeiten des Archäologischen Instituts der Universität. Szeged.
EphNap	Ephemeris Napocensis. Cluj-Napoca.
FADDP/GMADP	Führer zu archäologischen Denkmälern in Dacia Porolissensis/Ghid al monumentelor arheologice din Dacia Porolissensis.

FolArch	Folia Archaeologica. Budapest.
Forsch. u. Ber. z. Vor- u. Frühgesch. BW	Forschungen und Berichte zur Vor- und Frühgeschichte in Baden-Württemberg.
GPSKV	Gradja za proučavanje spomenika kulture Vojvodine. Novi Sad.
GSAD	Glasnik Srpskog Arheološkog Društva. Beograd.
HOMÉ	A Herman Ottó Múzeum Évkönyve. Miskolc.
HTRTÉ	Hunyadvármegye Történelmi és Régészeti Társulat Évkönyve
JAMÉ	A nyíregyházi Jósza András Múzeum Évkönyve. Nyíregyháza.
JahrbuchRGZM	Jahrbuch des RömischGermanischen Zentralmuseums Mainz.
Lohanul	Lohanul. Revistă cultural științifică. Huși.
MCA	Materiale și Cercetări Arheologice. București.
MCA-S.N.	Materiale și Cercetări Arheologice-Serie Nouă. București.
MA	Memoria Antiquitatis. Complexul Muzeal Județean Neamț. Piatra Neamț.
MFME	A Móra Ferenc Múz. Évkönyve. Szeged.
MFME StudArch	A Móra Ferenc Múzeum Évkönyve, Studia Archaeologica. Szeged.
MN	Muzeul Național. București.
Opuscula Hungarica	Opuscula Hungarica. Budapest.
OTÉ	Orvos- Természettudományi Értesítő, a Kolozsvári Orvos-Természettudományi Társulat és az Erdélyi Múzeum-Egylet Természettudományi Szakosztálya.
Palaeohistorica	Acta et Communicationes Instituti Archaeologici Universitatis Groninganae.
PamArch	Památky Archeologické. Praha.
Past and Present	Past and Present. Oxford.
PIKS/PISC	Die Publikationen des Institutes für klassische Studien/ Publicațiile Institutului de studii clasice. Cluj-Napoca.
PBF	Praehistorische Bronzefunde. Berlin.
PMÉ	Acta Musei Papensis – Pápai Múzeumi Értesítő.
PZ	Prähistorische Zeitschrift. Berlin.
Rev. Muz.	Revista Muzeelor, București.
RIR	Revista Istorică Română.
RMM-MIA	Revista Muzeelor și Monumentelor. seria Monumente istorice și de artă. București.
RMMN	Revista Muzeului Militar Național. București.
Ruralia	Ruralia. Památky Archeologické – Supplementum. Praha.
RVM	Rad Vojvodjanskih Muzeja, Novi Sad.
SCIV(A)	Studii și Cercetări de Istorie Veche. București.
SCN	Studii și Cercetări Numismatice. București.
SlovArch	Slovenská Archeológia. Nitra.
SIA	Studii de Istoria Artei. Cluj Napoca.
SIB	Studii de istorie a Banatului. Timișoara.
SKMÉ	A Szántó Kovács János Múzeum Évkönyve, Orosháza.
SMIM	Studii și Materiale de Istorie Medie. București.
SMMA	Szolnok Megyei Múzeumi Adattár. Szolnok.
SMMIM	Studii și Materiale de Muzeografie și Istorie Militară. București.
Starinar	Starinar. Arheološki Institut. Beograd.
StCl	Studii Clasice, București.
StComBrukenthal	Studii și comunicări. Sibiu.
StudArch	Studia Archaeologica. Budapest.
StudCom	Studia Comitatus. Szentendre.
StudUnivCib	Studia Universitatis Cibiniensis. Sibiu.
StudCom – Vrancea	Studii și Comunicări. Muzeul Județean de Istorie și Etnografie Vrancea. Focșani.
StudŽvest	Študijne Zvesti Arheologického Ústavu Slovenskej Akadémie Vied. Nitra.
Symp. Thrac.	Symposia Thracologica. București.
Tempora Obscura	Tempora Obscura. Békéscsaba 2012.
Tibiscus	Tibiscus. Timișoara.
VAH	Varia Archaeologica Hungarica. Budapest.

VMÉ
Ziridava
ZM
ZSA

A Vas megyei Múzeumok Értesítője
Ziridava. Arad.
A Vas megyei Múzeumok Értesítője
Ziridava Studia Archaeologica. Arad.